NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year. Three cents per copy (Sundays excluded). Ten dellars per year, five dellars for six months, two dellars and fifty cents for three months, or at a rate of one dellar per month for any nerical less than three months, Sanday edition included, Tree of postage.
WEEKLY HERALD—One dollar per year, free of post

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can be procured send the money in a registered letter. All
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PHILADELPHIA OFFICE NO. 112 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.

LONDON OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD— NO. 46 FLEET STREET.
PARIS OFFICE—NO. 7 STRADA PACK.
NAPLES OFFICE—NO. 7 STRADA PACK.
Subscriptions and advertisements will be received and forwarded on the same terms as in New York.

AMUSEMENTS TO-DAY AND EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE-ARRAH NA POGUE. Matinee. STANDARD THEATRE-H. M. S. PINAPORE. Matinea. BOWERY THEATRE-NATHAN HALE, Matinea. NIBLO'S GARDEN-H. M. S. PINAFORE. Matines. GLOBE-NANATTE LABARRE. Matinee. GRAND OPERA HOUSE-MEXICO. Matinee PARK THEATRE-THE VICTIMS. Matines. LYCEUM THEATRE-H. M. S. PINAPORE, Matines. BROADWAY THEATRE-OTHELLO, Matinee. FIFTH AV. THEATRE-II. M. S. PINAFORK. Matines. THEATRE COMIQUE-MULLIGAN GUARD BALL. Mutinee. WALLACK'S THEATRE-OURS. Matines. UNION SQUARE-THE BANKER'S DAUGHTER Matinee. GERMANIA THEATRE-KIESELACK. THE AQUARIUM-RED RIDING HOOD, Matinee AMERICAN MUSEUM-TWO HEADED LADY. TONY PASTOR'S-VARIETY.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. Matinea. WINDSOR THEATRE-VARIETY. Matineo. TIVOLI THEATRE-VARIETY. Matinea. CHICKERING HALL-GRAND CONCERT. ACADEMY OF DESIGN WATER COLORS BREWSTER HALL-PEDESTRIANISM.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1879.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be cold and partly cloudy, with increasing westerly wind. Tomorrow it will be cold and fair.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY .- The stock market was fairly active, but feverish. Government bonds were firm, States dull and railroads irregular. Money on call lent at 2 a 3 per cent, advanced to 5, and closed at 212 a 3 per cent.

Canada weather yesterday was the reverse of low-necked.

WHO RECEIVED a good natured comic valentine vesterday?

FOR A MAN accused of murder "Cove" Bennett seems a most injudicious talker.

NEW YORK is a great place. Where else in the world did a man ever offer to go on the bail bond of a woman who shot him?

HAS IT COME TO THIS-that a Judge is to be suspected of drunkenness because he is affable to counsel? See Pinckney proceedings.

Politics are not everything in this world. Albany has the State House, the Governor and Legislature, but her gamecocks were beaten yesterday by those of Troy.

ANOTHER TRAPEZE PERFORMER has met death or something worse. How much longer will the law permit performances the principal attraction of which is their danger !

IF LIGHT WINDS are tormenting to yachts men on the water, what must they have been to the owners of ice yachts that sailed-slidover the frozen Hudson yesterday?

A GLORIOUS FIGHT between railway giants is going on in the State capital of New Jersey, and there are rumors of plenty of gate money for everybody who will enter the ring and help

THE WELLS CASE continues to excite considerable attention in court and private. Riel men, who do not want to be dragged into publicity, will take warning and not try to afford the luxury of being eccentric.

A SMALL WAR CLAIM occasioned the usual amount of talk in Congress yesterday. The Thibetan praying machine could be easily modified to do such work, the speeches, like the cases, being about the same every time.

WESTERN ENTERPRISE .- A mail robber at St. Louis was yesterday arrested, tried and sentenced, the entire operation consuming only four hours. If Mayor Cooper really means economy let him contract with St. Louis to dispose of New York's thieves.

IN ANOTHER COLUMN "Patriot" makes an appeal for the remainder of the runaway Chey ennes. The people and the HERALD agree with him, but neither the public nor the press has any influence with the powers that make the Indians disaffected and keep them so.

Now that busy railroads begin to tumble into the bowels of the earth, as a portion of one did near Pottsville, Pa., yesterday, it is likely that legislation will provide for scientific superintendence of coal mines, so that life and prop erty above ground may not be endangered by the ignorance and cupidity of mine owners.

THE WEATHER .- High pressures have moved from the Northwest into the Central Mississippi Valley, and the barometer has commenced to fall again in the region of Manitoba and westward. The barometer is also relatively low off the South Atlantic coast, where an undulation of the isobar occurred, which created something like the development of a local disturbance that was dissipated again during yesterday afternoon. The storm centre which was leav ing Newtoundland has moved rapidly eastward over the Atlantic, followed by clear or fair weather. The snowfall yesterday ex-tended over the Middle States and the lake region in small areas. Last night it lasted in this city for more than an hour, just coating the payement with white. Very heavy snow is reported from the Northern Pacific coast, and chiefly from Vancouver's Island, where the storm was fatal in its severity. Temperatures have fallen in all the districts east of the Mississippi, but have risen slightly in the Northbefore the advance of another de pression. The cold in Canada is reported to be intense. As low as forty degrees below zero is recorded. On the approach of another rainfall and thaw serious freshets will probably occur in our rivers, and these may be aggravated by ice gorges. Over England the barometer is low, but the winds on the south and west coasts are moderate. In New York and its vicinity to-day the weather will be cold and partly cloudy, with increasing westerly wind.

norrow it will be cold and fair.

Salaries of Diplomats.

Public attention has recently been called, and very urgently called, to the compensation of diplomatic agents sent by the United States to foreign governments. On two occasious the Secretary of State has, within a few weeks, made a special communication to one or the other House of Congress on the subject-once in reference to the pecuniary condition of the family of the late Minister to Berlin, and again, within a day or two, in respect to the inadequacy of the pay of the Minister to London, as represented by him to the Department of State in an official note. These two are special cases of a recent date, but, as every one knows, the question of what is the proper salary to be paid to our public ministers in foreign countries disturbs and delays the deliberations of nearly every Congress. This last certainly ought not to be, nor ought there to be sent to either House such communications as those to which we have referred by name. The question of the pay of such public agents should not only be answered by Congress, but answered in a way to give permanency to the answer. In the case of the late Mr. Taylor it is represented to Congress that he incurred pecuniary obligations for house and furniture which, since his term of office was so brief, his estate is unable to meet. If an adequate performance of the agency upon which the late Minister to Berlin was sent by the government compelled the undertaking of those obligations and his estate cannot meet them then obviously the government should respond. And so if in London Mr. Welsh is incurring similar obligations. whether they are or are not beyond his own pecuniary resources, a similar necessity presses upon the nation. The real question in both cases is this, Is an annual salary of seventeen thousand five hundred dollars sufficient for a public minister of the United States at London or Berlin? The answer to this obviously depends first, on the expenditures in either of those cities, which must necessarily be made by a diplo matic agent of this country to enable him to fitly perform the duties of the agency intrusted to him. In deciding this question Congress will, of course, satisfy itself as best it may whether the satisfactory performance of the ordinary official work of the legation necessarily demands expenditures in a social way, aside from ordinary personal outlay, and if there be a demand of that character what will be the probable extent of it. There will come an inquiry for what sum, as compensation, a competent man ought, in the absence of any special circumstances, to undertake the agency. And when the salary is once fixed, upon a proper American basis, it should be considered as established beyond the reach of such special appeals as are now before Congress. It has been urged that there are, and ought to be, those in our country who are competent, and would be willing, to undertake a diplomatic life in Europe without an official salary; but there are those who say that such terms of employment would not be well for the agent nor economical or wise for the government. But, however that may be, the rule of official salary is now in force, and it is not likely to be presently changed. What, then, shall be the scale of salaries? Obviously it must be American. Our foreign salaries must be in harmony with our home salaries. As our Minister of Foreign Affairs and the chief of all our diplomatic agents has but ten thousand dollars a year the pay of public ministers abroad must have a proper relation thereto, in view of the actual situation at the particular foreign court. Much of the confusion and uncertainty about diplomatic salaries among our own people who are at home grow, we fancy, out of a misconception of the nature of the work which, in the present condition of diplomacy, our government has need of at the hands of its diplomatic agents; and a great deal of the dissatisfaction of those agents with their pay comes of what they think that our people require of such agents in the sense of hospitality or social display. Our public ministers abroad are, we suspect, unhappy very often about representations which may be made to Senators or to the Secretary of State about their style of living, as the phrase is; and it is no doubt true that many superficial and thoughtless persons do think and say that our public ministers should live and dispense hospitality as does the British Embassy in the great political capitals. But no sensible man or woman in Europe expects that or recognizes any occasion for it. The United States are in an important sense outside of the European family of sovereigns. Its diplomatic agents, whether called ambassadors, or legates, or nuncios, or internuncios, or envoys, or ministers, or deputies, or commissioners, or ministers resident or chargé d'affaires, cannot have the same relation to a member of that European family as one of the diplomatic representatives of another member of the family would have. An American cannot have the same associations in the court circle of Berlin as Lord Odo Russell has who represents a sovereign who is the mother of the Crown Princess of that court. The annual salary of the British Ambassador (the United States have never given the title of Ambassador to one of its diplomatic agents) at Berlin is seven thousand pounds, besides liberal allowances for special purposes, and the salary of Lord Lyons at Paris is ten thousand pounds, which is as much as President Hayes receives. The British Minister in Washington has six thousand pounds sterling a year and a home in the Legation. But no other solvent nation comes up to the scale of British salaries. And in London the United States can scarcely have pending a kind of diplomatic questions the answer to which

may be influenced by court tendencies, as

Russia, Germany, France, Austria and

Turkey are constantly having, and wherein

the maintenance of a splendid embassy

may be not only useful but important. In

the business which Mr. Evarts requires Mr.

Welsh to transact in Downing street what

thought will the Marquis of Salisbury or

his Under Secretary, Lord Tenterden, have capable of protecting her. The policeman,

for the "style" in which Mr. Welsh may of course, came up ready to club anybody

live? What influence on the fishery dis- when the affair was all over.

pute could have been exerted by a big Lorne's Message to the Dominion house maintained by Mr. Welsh, or elaborate entertainments and a round of visits paid to the nobility at their country seats? English people whose opinion is worth regarding know all about our system of government and our scale of salaries, and, indeed, they find out pretty much all that is worth finding out about the public ministers we send to London. Their opinion is not to be changed by the personal or official expenditures of our diplomatic agents in London. For the United States the business of diplomacy in these days of telegraphs and fast steamers is the business of attorney and client, or, to speak more narrowly as to London, it is the work of communication or mediation between Mr. Evarts and the Marquis of Salisbury, and if that work is well done it matters little whether the agent lives in a small or a big house. If a merchant could get the advice or service of Mr. O'Conor in controversy over a question of law would he stop to inquire in what sort of a house the great lawyer might live?

It is sometimes said that consuls could transact our government business with European ministers of foreign affairs as well as diplomatic agents with prescribed titular designations. But that is an error, for the reason that diplomatic business has traditional surroundings upheld by modern public law, to which the United States must conform in their own interest. If the United States would have access to the person of a foreign sovereign they must send an agent to whom the law of nations, as universally accepted, accords the right to demand an audience, and to whom if such audience be refused the law denounces the refusal as an international offence. It would greatly tend to clear the queston of diplomatic salaries if our public ministers could be made to realize that they owe no official obligations to anybody in the United States but the President, and that their social relations, in the sense of personal expenditures, are as personal as if they lived abroad as private citizens.

Filibustering for an Extra Session. We do not suppose that any considerable number of the democratic members of either house will lend themselves to a project for forcing an extra session from so pitiful and degrading a motive as that of giving the offices in the bestowal of the Senate to their own partisans for the few months that would intervene between the assembling of the new Congress and its regular annual meeting on the first Monday in December. The present House of Representatives being democratic its Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms and other officers furnish no spoils to be prematurely seized by the party. It is only the offices of the Senate upon which a party raid can be made, and it is incredible that the democrats will take the risk of blocking the wheels of the government by refusing the annual supplies merely to give a few greedy hangers-on so small a number of paltry places. Last year's appropriation bills provide for the wants of the government up to the 1st of July, and the President might not call the extra session before the middle of that month, which would be early enough to meet the payments due on the 1st of August. The offices of the Senate for the few months which would intervene before December are of too little consequence to be the actuating motive for so disorganizing an attempt as is now under discussion in Washington.

If it be true that a sufficient number of the members elected to the new House are art galleries and museums of the liable to lose their seats by criminal prose cutions to deprive the democrats of their majority, this is a motive which, however unjustifiable, can be easily understood. If the danger is real there will, no doubt, be a strenuous effort to ward it off What is alleged is that a number of the democratic members have violated the Federal Election law and are liable to be convicted and imprisoned between now and December. It is because there are colorable grounds for such prosecutions that some of the democratic members are willing to go all lengths for the repeal of the Election law under which the indictments would be made. They are willing to force an extra session and even to dissolve the government rather than incur the risk of losing their party majority in the next House. They think that by forcing an extra session before the trials take place they can secure the organization of the new House, and that the Federal Election law can then be repealed by a majority democratic in both branches, which will preclude the possibility of any convictions under it. This accomplished they will be ready to pass the Appropriation bill in the usual form without further delay. Whether the democrats in Congress resort to this extreme measure will depend on their estimate of the danger of being deprived of their majority in the next House by criminal prosecutions under the law sought to be repealed.

daring thief in the public street, and in presence of a large crowd of promenaders. in carroting and robbing a lady, may well create a doubt in the public mind as to whether we can practise economy any better than by dismissing our police force and quietly submitting for the future to the tender mercies of the highway robbers. We suppose that these gentlemen of fortune would not be violent to their victims while robbing them of purse or jewelry if they could be certain that they would not be in- this afternoon and substantiate the allegaterfered with by the police. And as the "finest in the world" do not seem to exercise any influence in checking mere thieving we may save ourselves from violence by dismissing them altogether. Really it is time to compromise with Dick Turpin, for Mulberry street has lost its terrors. We give the de-

tails of the robbery this morning, and

cannot help saying that the lady who was

the victim was unfortunate in not finding

in all the surrounding crowd one man

A Bold Thief-A Cowardly Crowd.

The outrage perpetrated last evening by

Parliament.

The time having arrived for the new Governor General to address the Dominion Parliament much interest attached to the manner in which he would make his début as a practical ruler, and his Message was looked for with considerable curiosity. We publish the full text of the address this morning. Modelled on the royal messages which the British legislators are accustomed to listen to at the opening of each session at Westminster, Lord Lorne's address has the merit of being free from the platitudes that frequently render the official utterances of his royal mother-in-law conspicuously noncommittal on questions of foreign and even domestic policy, leaving them specific only where they relate to that of supplies. He dismisses the subjects of his appointment as Governor General and the loyal reception which greeted the arrival in Canada of Her Majesty's daughter and himself with a few gracefully worded sentences expressive of his thanks, and after paying a compliment to the Prince of Wales for the interest taken by him in the Canadian exhibits at the Paris Exposition turns directly to the more important business of the new administration and the

proposed work of Parliament. Lord Lorne has very little to say about the fishery award paid by the United States to Canada under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington. He merely informs Parliament that the money has been paid and that arrangements are being made to divide it between Canada and Newfoundland. In relation to the cattle embargo he assumes that the trade is between the Dominion and England, and that the order excluding American cattle is intended for the protection of that trade. Viewed from the Canadian standpoint this "protection" is, of course, all right, as with the co-operation of the British government it secures for the time being a Canadian monopoly of the meat supply which was being sent to England from this side, and furnishes a sample of the policy toward this country which became inevitable when Sir John A. Macdonald became Premier. The Canadian Pacific Railroad is to be pushed westward with the utmost vigor, so as to connect "Lake Superior and the great Northwest." Under the head of general legislation Lord Lorne proposes several important measures which possess intrinsic merit. Regarding questions of finance, the recommendation to readjust the tariff, with the view of increasing an inadequate revenue, will, doubtless, meet with the favorable consideration of the majority. It is a tacit acceptance of a a policy which the British free traders will not indorse in principle, although they may be glad to profit by its practical application.

Our Art Museum.

The building which for nearly six years has contained the collections loaned to and owned by the Metropolitan Museum of Art was closed last evening by a reception pre-paratory to their removal to the new building in the Central Park. In this connection it may be well to say a few words about the past and of advice for the future. It has been very evident to occasional visitors to the building in Fourteenth street that it was of little use as a means of public instruction, both on account of the small publicity which has been given it and of the restrictions which the general public were under in their visits. On Sunday, that day on which the Continent are thronged by those who cannot visit them during the week, our only museum of art has been closed. In a country like this, where there is, strictly speaking, no class of non-workers, few can find time to visit such a place during week days. There have been two free days a week, and on these, strange to say, the attendance of people who can afford to pay was the largest, and private carriages were numerous in front of the building. Let the trustees make a fresh start in the new building; resolve that the treasures committed to their care shall be of real benefit to the public, and open the galleries on Sundays free, thus giving three free days a week. If they have money on hand-which they must have, since they have lately been deliberating as to whether they should purchase a collection of laces or one of scarabs-let them add it to the legislative appropriation for moving and installation, and see that the new museum, in all its internal arrangements, is worthy of this great city. Then let them exert all their influence to secure an annual appropriation from the Legislature sufficient to properly maintain the establishment and for the purchase of collections and single objects. We would also suggest that when once installed in their new quarters they commence the collection of a gallery of contemporary art, both foreign and American. If the national government will do nothing toward elevating the art standard of the country let the State of New York lead the way.

Commissioner Erhardt's Charges.

Mayor Cooper commences to-day the investigation of the charges made by Police Commissioner Erhardt against his associates in the Police Board and against the general management of the department of which he has for five years been an uncomplaining associate director. The Mayor very properly cuts short the attempts of Mr. Erhardt to avoid the responsibility of appearing as the accusing party by peremptorily requiring him to attend at the Executive Chamber tions he had publicly made. The inquiry is due to the people, who have long demanded an investigation of the department, and to the Commissioners, who have been arraigned by one of their own number, But it will not be satisfactory to any one unless it is publicly conducted and made thorough and searching. Written affidavits and statements and counter statements may tell a fraction of the truth and conceal the bulk, or may be so ingeniously worded as to make unsubstantiated assertions take the semblance of facts or facts

verbal examination under oath and the proceedings should be held with open doors. There should be no postponements, no delays and no toleration of technical points. Mayor Cooper has done right in insisting on these proceedings. He will do wrong if he fails to make the inquiry thorough and to conduct it with open doors, so that, whatever may be the result, the people may be satisfied that full justice has been

Another Social Problem.

The Oneida Community has long been an eyesore to most of the organized religious bodies in the United States, and the sentiments of the various churches found expression yesterday in a convention, which was held at Syracuse, and attended by prominent members of several denominations. As wa admitted by the prime mover of the newly organized opposition, the members of the Oneida Community are "good citizens, orderly and cleanly in the manner in which they conduct their homes," but it is useless to deny that their habit of holding women as well as property in common is one which civilization cannot regard with favor or respect. It must be admitted that they are not breaking any existing laws, and that their refraining from proselyting relieves them from the suspicion, so unavoidable when the Mormon problem is considered, that their peculiar faith is stimulated by uncontrolled animal passions. The character and reputation of the community and its members are so good that probably no legal action will ever be taken by their immediate neighbors, who know them best and who dislike the peculiar feature of the organization as much as other respectable people do. The fact remains, however, woman as transferrable property, whether on grounds material or spiritual (so called) is to the great majority of humanity an idea too abhorrent and unnatural to be entertained for an instant, and that those who so regard her must exist by sufferance and not because of respect for their peculiar theories. It is possible for the Oneida Community, by exercising what, according to their spokesmen, would not be a great degree of self-denial, to quash all opposition present or prospective by yielding that peculiar feature of their practice which gives offence. They claim not to be lustful or immoral, and the public would gladly believe as much of any body of people so industrious and inoffensive; but self-denial, in one way or another, has, ever since Christianity was instituted, been necessary to an agreement between the many bodies professing the same faith. Aside from their customs regarding the sexual relation the Oneida Communists are valuable members of society. Why should they weaken the good influence which they naturally desire to exert by a practice which offends every outsider who hears of The "Marseillaise."

An important announcement is made by General Gresley, the French Minister of War, of the intention to put the "Marseillaise" in office, to make it a national hymn by Ministerial revival of the decree of 1795. It would take a great many decrees to make any given poem or piece of music an expression of national sentiment or aspiration if the poem or music had not previously settled this point with the popular mind as the "Marseillaise" has done; but when that point is determined even the Ministerial decree is of consequence, because it puts aside the objections of ill-disposed commanders at military posts and makes the favored air a legitimate part of all public festivities. Toward the "Marseillaise" this decree is a piece of justice in which everybody will rejoice who has sympathized with the sentiment of that great chant. In its day the "Marseillaise" has been howled by many a cowardly and savage rabble from the gutters flowing with the blood of good men; but even these associations have not been able to degrade it. In the whole number of national hymns it is the noblest. It is, indeed, the only one that is grand and true and national. Our own hymn takes our standard as a tangible presentation of the national idea-which is one of its picturesque yet minor details; and the English and German hymns put the sovereign for the nation-an equally defective style. But the "Marseillaise" was the voice and accepted utterance of the sentiments and aspirations of a great people at a sublime moment in their destinies, and tyrants are always compelled to suppress it, as they would try to suppress a volcano under the throne. It is a good sign that the present government is not only not afraid of it, but dares to patronage.

Live cattle are still sent out by ship from this port for England, and will, it appears, continue to be sent despite the fact that they must be slaughtered on arrival. Perhaps the English authorities may discoverafter a few thousand animals have been slaughtered that none are diseased, and what may help to open their eyes is the sharp criticism made in England the government's hasty action. Pleuro-pneumonia does not exist in the cattle of this country as an epidemic disease. In some stables of milch cows kept near large cities-and particularly near this city-it has been found, and has existed for months and years, and is no worse now than usual. If the existence of this disease at these places is a reason for the action of the British government in arresting the trade of live cattle between this country and English ports the same reason existed last year. Possibly some outgoing cattle kept in stockyards here or at other seaports were contaminated by some of these diseased cows, which might have been adjacent to these cattle in the yards, as travellers in different directions may meet at the same station. Such a fact was only possible before the authorities had their attention called to the consequences. It is not possible now. That it was possible exhibits the helpless and appear like unsubstantiated assertions. shilly-shally spirit of authority with us on The Commissioners should be subjected to many points of grave importance. Every

power that has any right to interfere with these swill fed cows has been aware of the condition of the cows in swill stables a great while. Over and over again has the HERALD exposed them, and every other paper has done the same ; but the Board of Health has folded its hands while the owners of these stables trafficked on public health, and the Governor never thought the subject worthy of notice.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Most dogs object to tin wear. Captain Eads is in Washington.

The Detroit Post steals paragraphs.

The Zulu chief says to the English, "Cetywayo up gain." Cleveland (Ohio) papers quarrel as papers did at

Zach, Chandler has defeated the proprietor of the Detroit fine cut chewing tobacco.

Bertha Von Hillern, as the protegée of two wealthy

ladies, is pursuing her studies at Boston.

From the evidence in the Smith murder case it

seems that a little soft scratch usually turned away any answer.

New England newspapers find occasion to discuss problems about the moral, physical and mental edu eation of the young.

the "P. I." mean to insinuate that this administration is to be remembered for its pillage ?-Graphic. General Sherman and party have left Jacksonville, Fla., for Cedar Keys, where they will take a govern-ment steamer for New Orleans and points on the Gulf.

"H. H.," Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson, the poetess, who married a wealthy miner of Colorado Springs, has one room which is entirely ornamented with Japanese fans. In 1877 Mr. Schurz wrote to Zach. Chandler, "I

shall be happy when leaving the department to have schieved as good a reputation for practical efficiency as you have done." Eureka (Nev.) Leader:-"Speaking of one of the

actresses who lately favored Eureka with a visit Judge Harmon says:—'She can lift the rear end of her dress with almost as much grace as a two-year-old mule can kick a fly off his ear.'"

Ex-Minister E. B. Washburne is in Texas, hoping to rid himself of a severe bronchial affection. He is stout and his face is ruddy, while his hair is white. He has been locturing at San Antonio, where he has been in company with Japanese Minister Bingham

Utica (N. Y.) Observer (dem.) :- "This experience in amateur politics-this trial of unknown men-has served to teach the American people a lesson. They might have done better than to call back the old set' of republican corruptionists, but reactions are more often violent than wise. Opinion will settle into a moderate middle course presently. No man whose strength rests on his alleged negative virtues will be named for President next year. One fraudulent term of Hayesism has sickened the country of amateur politics for years to come.'

OBITUARY.

DR. ULYSSE TRELAT, PRENCH POLITICIAN. Dr. Ulysse Trelat, a distinguished French physician, formerly a colonel of cavalry, Deputy and Minister of Public Works under the Republic of 1848, died at Mentone, Italy, January 29, aged nearly eighty-five years. Dr. Trelat was born at Montargia in 1795; educated at Macon and at Paris in medicine and surgery; served as assistant surgeon in the cam-paign of 1813 in the interval of his studies; became physician to the asylum at Charenton; took an active part in the secret political societies which largely Restoration; was dissatisfied with the government of Louis Philippe; edited in 1834-5 the Putriots newspaper in the department of Puy-de-Dome; volunteered his services in a political trial in Paris, 1835, was condemned to 10,000 francs fine and three years imprisonment for words spoken in open court; suffered the full term of imprisonment at Clairvaus; obtained by competition in 1838 the post of physician to the Salpetriere Asylum; was an ardent partisan of the Republic in 1848, when he was appointed Commissioner General to the Departments of Allier, Crouse, Puy-de-Dome and Haute-Vienne; became Licutenant Colonel of the Twelfth legion of the National Guard and Deputy for Puy-de-Dome; was Minister of Public Works a short time, from May 12, 1848, and suppressed the "national workshops;" resumed his medical post at the Salpetriere; took no part in politics under the Empire; was director of an ambulance corps at Sedan during the Franco-Prussian war; was elected to the Paris Municipal Council in 1871, and became its president in 1875. He was an officer of the Legion of Honor, and author of several works on insanity and hygiene. Restoration; was dissatisfied with the government of

SAMUEL USTAZADE SYLVESTRE DE BACY, PRENCH

A cable despatch from Paris last night announce the death of Sylvestre de Sacy, sou of the celebrated Orientalist of the same name, M. de Sacy, who was born at Paris, October 11, 1801; educated at the Lyan advocate at Paris, and was the chief politica editor of the Journal des Debats from 1828 until the coup d'état of December, 1851, when, being unwilling under the new Press laws to sign his name to political articles, he estensibly confined himself to literary criticism, but remained the directing editor for many years later. Appointed conservator of the Mazarin Library in 1836, he became its director in 1848, and was elected to the French Academy in place of Jay in 1854. In his discourse of reception he congratulated himself for having never published anything except in newspapers. He was a distinguished bibliophile and published several exquisite editions of ancient religious treatise, including the "Imitation of Jesus Christ" (1854), the "Introduction to the Devout Life of St. Francis de Sales" (1855), the "Spiritual Letters" of Fenelon (2 vols., 1856) and the "Letters" of Mme. de Sévigné (11 vols., 1861-54). He republished two volumes of his "Literary Moral and Political Varieties" (1858) and two articles in review of the Emperor Napoleon's "Life of Casar." M. de Sacy accommodated himself about 1864 to the imperial policy, was appointed in that year member of the Imperial Council of Public Instruction and became a Senator December, 1865. He had been dangerously Ill since January 28, 1879. under the new Press laws to sign his name to poli

WILLIAM J. HOYT.

Mr. William J. Hoyt, a well known hardware merchant of this city, died yesterday at his residence, No. 72 Rush street, Brooklyn, R. D. Mr. Hoyt was of the late firm of Hoyt, Besict & Co., and has been in the hardware business in this city for the past twenty years. He commenced with the house of Phelps & Sheldon, which subsequently became Sheldon, Hoyt & Co. Deceased leaves a wife and daughter. The funeral will take place from his late residence to-day.

The death is announced from Japan of the Ring of Corea, who ruled the country of that name, tributary to and receiving his investiture from the Emperor of China.

A REVIVALIST'S DEFENCE.

Gospel temperance meetings have been held in the Jane Street Methodist Church since Sunday evening Stephen Brady. Rev. Dr. J. M. Reid, secretary of the Methodist Mission, when at the Methodist preachers' meeting on Monday afternoon, made charges against Mr. Rine, saying he was a deposed minister, that he had been arrested in Chicago for robbery and that at one time he was a confirmed drunkard. Mr. Rine heard of these charges, and last evening, at a meeting in the Jane Street Church, he referr them. When opening the services he prayed fervently and long, and on choosing his Gospel text he selected one bearing on his case, to which he called the spocial attention of his congregation. This was from Matthew, xviii., 21—"So, likewise shall my Heavenly Father do unto you, if ye from your hearts forgive not every one his brother his treepasses." He said he knew he had fallen from a high position, that of minister of the gospel, and that the charges of Dr. Reid had troubled him much, and asked the prayers of the congregation present, as a right and not in sympathy. He had been an able minister and deemed Dr Reid's charges were made in a spirit of malice. He then read the following letter:—

Rev. J. M. Reid. D. D. Mission Secretary: them. When opening the services he prayed fer-

malice. He then read the following letter:—
Rev. J. M. REID. D. D., Mission Secretary:—
DRAIN SIM—I find I cannot come to your office until about two P. M., when I hope to see you. I must say that I am deeply pained that you were so indiscreet, when I am informed that you cannot yourself show the record of an upright life from youth till now. There was a time when some of the disciples complained of one whom they found "casting out devils." I am inclined to give you the privilege of proving your allegations. Yet, I do not wish to give you the trouble, but I am living right and cannot bus the "fout breath of suspicion." I shall ask the amenda homoruble. I am yours for the failen. D. I. K. RINE.

Mr. Rine will conduct his last meeting in the Jane Street Church to-night. After the services last night the people crowded about him and expressed much sympathy with him in his troubles.